THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2388.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse rooms this day, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Trustees,
W. R. MORRIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
18th November, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Travancore Government Cardamoms, expiring with the present season, the Undersigned is authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually; the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—They will be packed in Mat Robbins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th of May.

A deposit of Rs 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.
TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
Alleppey, 24th Sept., 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી તરાવેનકોરની શરકારની એલચીનુ ઠેકરાકટ કાલની મોશમનુ પુરૂ થશે તેથી કેટલ શકી કરનારને શરાતકિ તે ઉપરથી નવી મોશમની પેદાએશની એલચી બીશે પરપોજલો તારીખ ૧ લી જાંનીવારી શને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી લેશે

એ માલનો જથો કમેશાંનાં શારેશાતા ઘર માંણે ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાંડીની એવરેજ એ લેલ શરાશરી ઉતરેછે તે દર એક ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની જાણવી

એલચી જાત જાતની જુદી વીની પાડવા નો જે શારેશાતો કતો તે કવેપછિ પાડી નાંખે મોછિ ને બધો જથો એકદર એકદમો વધુ કીમત જોકોઇ રૂપીઆ ૪૭૫ એકે ચારશો પનચોતેરથી ઉપરી અડકો લાવ આપશે તેને વેચાતો આપશે ને તે માલ શાદરની મુકી મો બાંધી વાંકાણ ઉપર શારેશાતા ઘર માંણે શરકારનાં ખરચે ચડાવી આપશે

આવતા ફેબરવારી મડીનાંથી જહાંડો ઉપરથી એલચીઓ ઉતારવા માંડશે તે તારીખ ૧૫ મી એપ્રેલે મડીનાંનીએ બધી રાશ આવેઆમો આવશે

જેનુ પરપોજલ કબુલ થશે તે ધણીએ રૂપીઆ ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત રાખવા તથા માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી એપ્રેલે દીને શરકારની વખારોમોથી નડી ઉચકી લઇજશેતો તે અનામત રૂપીઆ ચુનેગારીમો જશે તથા કંતરાકટ રદ તથા બાતેલ થશે

તમુનો જેવો કોએ તથા એ વીશે કાંઇ પુછવુ કોએતો કેઠલ શકી કરનારને મલેઆથી અથવા પુછિઆથી માલુમ પડશે

જે—કાલકીકોટ
તરાવેનકોરની શરકારનો વેપાર ખાતાનો ચુમાશતો
શ્રી તરાવેનકોરનુ વેપાર ખાતુ
આલપજ તારીખ ૧૫ મી
શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

FOR SALE—No. 16, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rupees 3.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY,

THE Annual Meeting of this Institution will be held in the Scottish Mission-house, Ambrolie, on Wednesday, the 19th November, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Both Europeans and Natives are invited to attend.

JOHN WILSON, *Secretary.*
Bombay, 18th November, 1834.

FOR SALE—AT BYCULLA HOUSE,

THE greater part of Mr. TRASH'S household Furniture; may be seen any day, except Sunday, between the hours of ten, and four o'clock. Any person desirous of purchasing a part, by leaving a memorandum with the people at the House specifying the same, will have it sent to them by Messrs. FRITH, AND BOMANJEE, free of expense.

Part of the Furniture which has been made to order within the last ten months, or otherwise purchased new, within that period, will be sold at a reduction of 12 per cent. upon the original cost, the remainder, which has been some time in use, but in very good order, will be sold at a reduction of 20 per cent.—Terms Cash, as at an auction.

A strong bay Arab Buggy Horse, of good caste and, pair of large Brown Horses, either together or separate. For particulars respecting them, apply to Mr. COLLETT,

Byculla, 18th November, 1834.

NOTICE.—YATES AND Co. have received for sale, a handsome assortment of Table Cutlery, and the following prime fresh Stores:—Oilman's Stores of every description, Scotch oatmeal, Anchovies in oil, Bottled fruits, red and white herrings, salt Ling fish, Tongues, salt Salmon, also Silk Umbrellas and Ladies parasols, Capillaire, fresh preserved Soups and Oysters, &c. &c. and a prime batch of Cheroots and Havannah Cheroots.

N. B. Europe Salt Provisions and Ships' Stores supplied at a moderate rate.

Meadow Street, 18th Nov. 1834.

YATES AND CO. have received a Batch of prime Sherry in pints and quarts, from London; also prime London bottled Brown Stout and Lancashire Ale.

Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday next, the 20th November, YATES AND CO. will sell by public Auction—A large quantity of new and popular publications, 600 Maunds of red and yellow Ochre, 20 Cases of good Sherry, 100 pieces of Long Cloth, and, on account of those concerned, 240 pieces of slightly damaged Dagogetts, 3 Bundles of Canvas, and 3 Bundles of Twine, a Case of Eau de Cologne,—Salt Cod fish,—Superfine Scarlet Cloth, Glass ware, and furniture a number of uncleared lots, and a variety of Sundry Articles.

AT 1 P. M.

A Bullock Gharry, with a pair of Bullocks; several horses, and a second hand Buggy.

Meadow Street, 18th November, 1834.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 19th inst., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will on submit for sale, by public auction, 2 very splendid double barrel'd, Guns, by JOSEPH MANTON AND SON, with very superior highly finish'd real twist barrels, and fitted in cases, with apparatus complete.

Nesbit Lane, 18th Nov. 1834.

FOR SALE—That delightfully situated Retreat, called *Senhôr De Monte*, in excellent repair, the property of Captain HUGHES. Also a lease of some ground in its neighbourhood, yielding a considerable quantity of grass, and bearing a large number of Brab Trees. For particulars, apply to LEGGETT AND CO.

Bombay, 18th November, 1834.

NOTICE.

SUCCARAM BAPOOJEE, the proprietor of the Mail contract, begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has opened his office in a room adjoining the General Postmaster's Office, where all communications to his address for Bangy Post, Passage, &c. are received and duly attended to. With reference to the advertisement of the 25th October last, and 4th instant, he begs to inform the public that no articles of value can be received for transmission. Every care will be taken of Parcels, but at the same time he begs it to be clearly understood, that in the event of loss he will not be held responsible. 1 Rupee will in future be levied on each Gentleman's servant, and no Baggage exceedsing 28lbs. will be received Individuals will be pleased to the pay passage money in advance at his office and obtain notes for their respective passages in the Boat.

Bombay, 18th Nov., 1834.

NEELGHERRY POTATOES

FOR SALE in the Godown under Mr. BENNETT'S school, Military Square.
Price at 3 and 4 Rupees per maund.
Bombay, 18th November, 1834.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK, for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

TO BE LET—On moderate terms, a large and commodious upper roomed airy Bungalow with out-houses, situated at Colabah, adjoining to the one now accupied by Captain JAMES SMITH. To be entered on immediately.

ANOTHER

Large and commodious upper-roomed Bungalow, recently whitewashed and thoroughly repaired, with out-houses and stable, situated at Ambroly, adjoining to the one now accupied by Mr. O. T. S. Ketterer; to be entered on immediately. For particulars, apply to PESTONJEE MERVANJEE, opposite to the Sally gate.

Bombay, 18th November, 1834.

FOR LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE, AND ST. HELENA,

THE first class Teak Ship GILMORE, 550 Tons, H. H. LINDSAY, Commander, has splendid accommodations for passengers; carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched 1st to 15th December.

For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply at the office of DUNCAN, GIBB AND CO.

Bombay, 18th November, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER, Commander, will sail from hence in all January. Has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND, AND CO.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, W. KERBY, Commander, 510 Tons. Will sail 20th November. Apply to Captain KERBY, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER, and Co.

FOR LONDON,

THE HERO OF MALOWN, 500 Tons; JAMES SMITH, Commander, carries a Surgeon, and will sail early in December.—Apply to Captain SMITH, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER, and CO.

FOR LONDON,

CALLING on the Malabar Coast and Ceylon—The Ship MORLEY, 600 Tons, J. A. DOUGLAS, R. N., Commander; carries a Surgeon; has three Cabins vacant; and will leave this port for the coast within ten days time.—Apply for passage to Captain DOUGLAS, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER and CO.

FOR PASSAGE TO CLYDE,

THE Ship ANNANDALE, of 338 Tons, J. R. HILL, Commander; has good accommodation for a small number of Passengers, and will sail about the 1st proximo.—Apply to Captain HILL, on board, or at the office of Messrs. FERGUSON, TURNER AND CO.

Bombay, 17th Nov. 1834.

THE GAZETTE.

The following rule of order of Court, which was promulgated on Thurday, deserves a prominent notice for the highly important changes in the constitution of the legal professions here, which may, if not sooner, at least some years hence, be founded upon it.

ORD. CUR., 13TH NOV. 1834.

I. Any person desiring to be admitted as a Barrister of this Court shall, at the time he petitions for admission, produce a certificate of his having been called to the Bar in England or Ireland, or of his being entitled to practice as an advocate in the principal Courts of Scotland, and also a certificate of good character and ability signed by two of the Judges of England, or Ireland, or Scotland, respectively.

II. Any person desiring to be admitted as an Attorney, Solicitor, or Proctor, shall produce a Certificate of h's having been admitted an Attorney or Solicitor in one of His Majesty's Courts at Westminster, or of his having served a regular Clerkship of three years to an attorney or solicitor of one of the Supreme Courts in India, and also a certificate of his good character and ability, signed, in the first case, by the Master, with whom he shall have served his clerkship in England, and also by one of the principal officers of His Majesty's said Courts, and in the second case, by the Master with whom he shall have served his clerkship in India, and also by one of the principal officers of the Supreme Courts at the Presidency, where such Clerkship shall have been served.

(Signed) H. A. D. COMPTON,
J. W. AWDRY.

Published in open Court this thirteenth day of Nov. 1834.

(Signed) A. FERRIER, *Prothonotary.*

At Madras, indeed, those changes have already begun, as two or three individuals, of whom one at least is an East Indian, have been admitted to practice as Solicitors in the Supreme Court of that Presidency. It is not, however, in the case of East Indians, who, if persons of education, as we believe Mr. Branson, the new Madras Solicitor, is, are in every moral sense the same as Europeans, that any every salient innovation will be perceptible. It is in the supposed admission of Natives properly so called,—of Parsees, Hindoos, Mahometans, that this legal revolution will find its accomplishment. The rule for the admission of Solicitors requires simply a clerkship in India of three years, with a certificate to character and ability—The New Charter, by declaring that caste or religion shall be alone no bar to any office, makes this condition as all-sufficieut to a Native as to a European—so that, on the score of rights the office is now declaredly open to them. Here, however, another question arises, whether any Native will feel inclined to avail himself of the opportunity, and will possess application and steadiness sufficient to pass the double ordeal on the scores of fitness and integrity. Considering the number of Natives of almost every caste, who *even now*, under the self-dubbed title of native lawyers, hover round the Courts, and live by the backdoor management of suits, considering the practice to which so many are addicted, of fomenting divisions in families and ripening the slenderest causes of disunion into mature and fruitful lawsuits—considering the propensity of some even of the highest natives, to dip their fingers in the legal pye, and either for lucre, or for the aggrandisement of their own influence to manage, like the Roman patricians, the suits of their humbler or less skilful dependants—taking all these law-ward tendencies into consideration, it can scarcely be imagined that there will be no endeavour on the part of the natives to substantialize the privilege now theoretically conceded to them. This result may not it is true, be apprehended soon; there may be on the one side timidity to make the first step, on the other, shyness to extend the first hand—and on both that hesitation incident to parties placed in a novel position. But this first interval past—the ice once broken—one single native fairly articled, certified, and admitted, and shoals will endeavour to follow and block up the avenues of justice—to the *certain* extinction, in a few short years, of all European practice, to the *probable* extinction of those principles of fairness and gentlemanly conduct, which, in this country it has hitherto been the glory of the profession to maintain unsullied.

The rule, however, which has been now published, has been for some time inevitable, being merely an administrative adaptation or shaping of a principle which the Charter had already legislated in the rough. To avoid the first baneful consequences which have been shadowed forth above.—and could these but be avoided in the *first* transit, the danger might be weathered, and the measure prove what it was intended to be, a beneficial privilege—to avoid these evils there seems but one certain course—that those Natives who may, in the first instance, apply and be admitted to this profession, should be of the very first families, as well as character and parts; so to make their admission to it an honorable distinction—their exercise of it a badge of pride, and their abuse of, or dismissal from it, a signal disgrace, widely known and visiting many in its consequences. With such a cautious proceeding, and such guarantees in the first instance, the respectability of the profession might be preserved, and a chosen few—men of birth, education and character, might be placed upon the rolls, to the utter swamping of the lean and hungry crew of pseudo-lawyers who now swarm in the purlieus of the Court, and prey upon the credulous, the ignorant, and the distressed.

SAVINGS TO GOVERNMENT BY A NEW SYSTEM OF MILITARY REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR—Holding the averseness to change which we generally meet with in old people to be one of the many ills that the flesh is heir to, it is my custom to treat it with tenderness. It is therefore in a spirit of courtesy towards comrades, and of reverence toward superiors, that I lay my views of *military discipline* before the public. These, novel as they may seem, have been entertained for years, and might now have laid claim to some antiquity, had they been published when first conceived. I trust then, that they will be calmly and dispassionately considered in return for my long forbearance.

I shall here proceed, in the simplest terms I am master of, to lay down some propositions which will, I hope, appear too self-evident to be disputed.

It is reasonable that the bad, and indifferent soldier should not be so well paid as the good one.

Every gradation of rank in the army is nothing but a recognition of this principle—If it were asked *why so and so, are promoted*; the simple answer ought to be, *because their merit exceeds that of so and so, who are not promoted.* In this view then, it would, not only be entirely reasonable, but also in unison with the perpetuation of that chain of subordination, which is held to be the life and soul of modern armies, if a gradation of rank, and that according to merit, could be established from the first to the eight hundredth private, in the Regiment. In reference to the proposition with which this paragraph is headed, it would appear reasonable that some mode should be devised whereby, in attestation of the accuracy of the gradation, the private soldier shall be remunerated.

Discipline has been regulated in times past, for the most part, in a spirit of severity and coercion. Crime has been kept under by the fear of punishment, but virtue has not been encouraged by the hope of reward. It is proposed to bring both of these principles to bear in an effectual manner, by the following plan:—

Although I will yield to none of your readers in every rational and becoming feeling which appertains to the soldier, permit me here to observe, that I think almost with contempt of that notion which leads some to stimulate the soldier to honourable exertion by ribbons and medals—In the eyes of such people, the proper spirit of a soldier consists in an inflatedness and conceit of personal appearance, instead of a calm modest deportment, which is cautious of offending and prompt to oblige and protect. I have in my time listened to many considerate expressions of fear lest a mercenary spirit should be generated, by *substa* acknowledging the poor soldier's services to his try. How strange that we do not hear the s expressed when Generals are rewarded by n of land and money!

It is in the spirit of these two propositi following plan for rewarding merit a demerit, may be carried on, and ye a gainer in the end.

Let so many acres of land in th each Regiment *of Native Infantry* let so many wells be sunk tread mills be attached to who misbehave be sentenc

tread mill, for the irrigation of the land, or for the grinding of its produce; or let them be set to labour on the land. All this labour should be for the benefit of the well behaved.

In the foregoing paragraph is contained a very simple plan, which I venture to predict, would either eradicate military faults and misdemeanours by convincing the evil-disposed that the army is no place for them,—or if it do not effect so much good, it would at least enable the well disposed to live better than they now do, and that, at the expense of their unworthy neighbours.

It only remains that I should prove to Government that it is interested in the adoption of the plan.

1st. It does not well know what punishment to substitute in lieu of *flogging*——here is a punishment.

2d. The benefit derived by the tread mills would be so great as to enable Regiments to dispense with *water carriers*. The mills might bring water, to every door. The great advantages accruing to the soldier from getting his *vegetable* diet prepared at the mere first expense of purchasing the seed, would render deduction from his pay an easy and reasonable matter. *It would crush the monopoly which exists in every bazar, at the expense of government, and of the sepoy*, and woul in the end, open a door to the introduction of European implements of husbandry, into this partially cultivated but extensive land.

Yours sincerely,
GRACCHUS.

MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Three more *new* Benedict Subscribers to the Military Fund have arrived by the *Malabar* !! and almost every ship from England brings similar importations, to swell the legion of these happy brethren in this army, already far too numerous for its efficiency, for it cannot be denied that conjugal ties have too many claims upon their attention to render their services often available for Regimental duties, in the shape of outposts and detachments: and to judge, of the objects of this Institution by the effect, as shewn in the extraordinary increase of marriages—truly may it be said to work well, and most assuredly the premium held out, must ever ensure similar results; so that in spite of the *complexional* restriction, to which we are subject in the selection of our better-halves, we promise soon to surpass Qui Hies, and deprive them of the character hitherto undisputed, of being the most uxorious army of the three Presidencies; indeed can this be doubted, looking at the spirited example of many of our youngest Subs in this race of matrimony, setting providence and prudence at nought, and proving that "love, constant love," disregards all other considerations.

Such, it appears to me, has been the operation of this institution, and it behoves Subscribers seriously to reflect on its present state and its future prospects and liabilities, lest a great intended good, should be converted into an irremediable evil, and which, at least in degree, has already increased—is increasing, and ought to be disminished.

I believe the present scale of subscriptions and donations, maximum and minimum, were fixed in accordance to the calculation and opinion of an eminent actuary, grounded on a liberal estimate of the probable proportion the married members would bear to the unmarried; and if, as I have assumed, the former exceeds this estimate, it follows that the liabilities have, and will augment in a corresponding ratio; consequently, to meet this exigency, and preserve the existence of the Fund, increased subscriptions and donations generally, or of married members *particularly*, or a reduction of the annuities of the claimants must be resolved upon, and I maintain that the two last remedies can alone be resorted to, with safety or success, the former of the two if adopted, would very likely operate as a preventative against inconsiderate and improvident matches, and should have the preference as a trial.

To make a further call upon the bounty of the Bachelors seems to me equally absurd as hopeless; for if I mistake not, the sign of the times after close observation, there is a spirit abroad which will resist it; undue influence, from the Benedict members forming so large a majority of the Directors is suspected, most propositions submitted to the subscribers, touching the interest of their *order*, being backed by their recommendation, and carried through their means, otherwise how account for the admission of old members with scarcely a semblance of a just claim? In short, Mr. Editor, to use the vulgar phrase, Bachelors already feel they pay the *piper* too much without participating in the *dance*.

It must not be inferred from those observations, that I am an enemy to the Fund,—quite the reverse I assure you, for I think the Institution on the present annuity principle—without reference to property—an excellent provision for poor cousins, to one of whom I have lately sent home a proposal of marriage, and I doubt not will be gladly accepted, under the assurance that I am truly,

AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.

Guzerat, 5th November, 1834.

RESIDENTS ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR.—I have just arrived from Guzerat with fever and Ague, and have left ten others on the road equally ill. On my arrival here, finding the Sanatarium full, I applied for a spot to pitch my Tent, but was informed that there was no vacant space; and this was really the case, a great part of the ground being occupied by persons in Public employ and other individuals permanently stationed in Bombay with fixed appointments, who certainly have less claim to consideration than we poor Guzeratees who, after leaving the Jungles of Guzerat, are driven to the Jungles of Geergaum, paying 90 Rupees a month, (no small deduction from a sick man's pay) instead of enjoying the pure air of the Esplanade which is the only chance of regaining health. Hoping that the authorities will in charity remedy the evil complained of,

I am, &c.
AGUE.

Bombay, 14th Nov. 1834.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. W. Long, from Poonah.
Lieut. Col. A. Manson, C. B. Artillery, from Poonah.
Capt. T. E. Cotgraye, M. B. Artillery, from do.
Surgeon J. Butchart, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry, from Kapoor.
1st. Surgeon W. Sullivan, B. E. Regt. from
Ponsonby, ... ditto.... from do.
Lieut. Whitehill, Vetn. Battn. from Dapoolie.
[illegible]nes, M. B. K. T. from Poonah.
[illegible]Couteur, H. M. 20th Regt. from Belgaum.
[illegible]reys, Madras H. Artillery, from Jaulnah.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible] Poonah.
[illegible] Sullivan, B. E. Regt. to Poona.
[illegible] ..... do. ..... do.
[illegible]h Regt. N. I. to Bhowndy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 9th instant, at Rajcote, Margaret Wrenn, wife of Sub-Conductor B. Wrenn, Commissariat Department, aged 26 years.

On the same day, the infant son of Sub-Conductor B. Wrenn, Commissariat Department.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Masulipatam, on the 24th October, the Lady of J. D. Gleig, Esq. Civil service of a son. At the Presidency, on the 16th October, the Lady of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq. of a daughter. At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 25th October, the Lady of A. F. Oakes, Esq. Horse Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Cannanore, on the 28th October, Captain J. Harkness, of the 32d Regt. N. I. On the 1st November, Philip, the youngest son of James Flood, Quarter Master Serjeant, 4th Regiment N. I. of a lingering illness occasioned by a fall—aged one year, and five months.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 23d October, Mrs. George Clarke, of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 27th October, Mrs. F. Robeiro, of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 19th October, Mrs. W. S. Lambrick, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 22d October, Mrs. Edward Petersham Webb, of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 27th October, Mrs. C. V. Mayor, of a daughter. At Mymunsing, on the 24th October, the Lady of J. Dunbar, Esq., of the Civil service, of a son. At Simlah, on the 15th October, the Lady of Lieutenant C. [illegible]odrington, 49th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 30th October, Mrs. B. F. Harvey, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 30th October, Mrs. Charles Fordyce, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 30th October, Mrs. A. McCulloch, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—At Ghazepoor, on the 14th October, by the Reverend W. O Ruspini, District Chaplain, Lieut. C. Desborough, 'The Buffs,' eldest son of the late Lieutenant General Desborough, to Mary, eldest Daughter of Colonel Cameron, 'The Buffs'.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 26th October, Serjeant John Quinier, of the Pension Establishment, aged 60 years and 7 months. At Secrole, on the 18th October, Henrietta Sophia, the infant daughter of Lieut. G. E. Hollings, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 38th Regiment Native Infantry. At Meerutt, on the 16th October, Eliza Mary, the Wife of Henry Torrens, Esq., of the Civil service, aged 28 years. At Meerutt, on the 18th October, Cornet G Cunliffe, of the Cavalry, son of Colonel Sir R. Cunliffe, late Commissary General of this Army. At Delhi, on the 9th October, after an illness of only 4 days, Alfred, youngest son of Mr. William Stains, aged 4 months and 8 days. At Delhi, on the 15th October, Captain Patrick Grant Mathison, Commissary of Ordnance. At Chunar, on the 6th July last, Mrs. DeCastro, wife of Mr. Alexander DeCastro, aged 45 years. At the General Hospital, on the 26th October, Mr. N. G. Fowler, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 27 years and 9 months. At Chowringhee, on the 30th October, the Lady of J. R. Colvin, Esq., of a son. At Calcutta, on the 13th October, of Consumption, Mr. J. M. Henriques, aged 42 years. At Calcutta, on the 31st October, James Leighton, Esq., aged 22 years and 8 months. At Patna, on the 2d October, Sophia, the infant daughter of Mr. James Bowbear. At Ghazeepore, on the 18th October, John Hampton, the infant Son of the late Apothecary P. Hampton. At Bhaugulpore, on the 21st October, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant J. J. Alldin, in the 59th year of his age. At Buxar, on the 20th October, John, the infant son of Lieutenant George Moyle Sherer, aged 3 weeks. At Neemuch, on the 18th October, Captain G. Cumine, 61st Regiment Native Infantry. At Saugor, on the 17th October, Sub-Conductor William Bryan, of the Ordnance Department.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 14.—Ship Morley, J. A. Douglas, Master, from Portsmouth 15th July. Touched at Colombo, Quilon, and Tellicherry.

Passengers.—Major C. C. Taylor, H. M. 20th Regt., Lieut. G. Eyre, H. M. 20th Regt., Ensign Rice, H. M. 20th Regt., Lieut. Morteiner, 40th Regt, Cornet Knight, 4th Dragoons, Ensign C. H. Milne, 2d or Queen's Royals, 13 Woman, 13 Children, 178 rank and file,—Recruits for H. M. 4th Dragoons, 2d, 6th, 20th, and 40th Foot; Mrs. Eyre, and 3 Children.

— Ship Drongan, John Mackenzie, Master, from Calcutta, 27th August, and Madras 1st October.

Passengers.— Mrs. Tudor, and Mrs. and Miss Hill.

— 16th. Barque Futtel Raymon, Goolam Hoossan, Naiquedah, from Cochin, 10th October, 1834.

DEPARTURES.

None since our last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—October 29. Bark *Kyle*, F. Fletcher, from Glasgow 2d July.—*Passengers.*—Mrs. P. Miller; Messrs. J. Miller and J. Miller; Mr. Jas. Donaldson, Surgeon; Mr. John Aitchinson.—October 30, Bark *Camella*, D. W. Petrie, from Liverpool 25th April and Madras 6th October.—October 31. Ship *Hibernia*, R. Gillies, from London 16th May, Cape 18th August, and Madras 16th October.—*Passengers.*—Mrs Macnaghten; Mrs. Judge; Mrs. S. Judge; Mrs. Queros; Capts. Macnaghten and Bremer, Dr. Barnfield and Mr. Steer, B. N. Infantry; Messrs. Queros, Cumer, Cave, Franklin and Hughes, Merchants; 2 Masters Queros; 2 ditto Judge; 2 Miss Queros.—Arab Ship *Tauj*, R. Richards, from Bombay 30th September, and Allepee 14th October.—November 1. Ship *Fergusson*, Adam Young, from London 7th July, and Downs 14th ditto.—Ship *Samdany*, P. Duverger, from Juddah 7th July, Bombay 1st October, and Allepee 12th ditto—Bark *Coldstream*, P. H. Burt, from London (no date), Downs 20th June, and Madras 13th October.—Arab Ship *Futta Salam*, Nacoda, from Bombay 1st October and Allepee 14th ditto.

THE COURIER

TUESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1834.

We copy from the *Gazette* a recent order of the Supreme Court, for the admission of members of both branches of the legal profession as practitioners at this Presidency. With the principle of the measure we believe no fault can be found. Based upon the clause of the India Bill which declares the admissibility of natives of all classes to office, it is merely an act of justice which could not have been withheld much longer. With regard to one of the provisions of the order, the case however is very different: for while conferring an advantage on one class, it inflicts a serious hardship on another.

A individual for instance, who is educated at home, with every advantage the country affords, if he should study his profession in England, is required to be articled to the solicitor he studies with no less than five years. A native here, however, with scarcely the means of acquiring the education necessary for the study of English law, is, by the new rule, to be allowed to practice in the Supreme Court after having served a regular clerkship of only three years.—Upon what grounds this difference is made, we are totally at a loss to discover.

We have extracted below, from the papers we have lately received, a violent speech by Mr. Stanley on the subject of Irish Church Temporalities, which has been alluded to several times in articles we have published. It marks the first step towards his junction with the conservatives, which has since been openly displayed on many occasions.

The arrival of the *Morley* has put us in possession of complete files of London papers up to the 13th July. Among these we observe a speech in the House of Commons of considerable importance out here, which we have not hitherto seen noticed in any way. It is by Mr. Ewart, on bringing forward a motion for equalizing the rates of duty on East India produce with those levied on commodities produced in the other possessions of Great Britain; and though scarcely listened to, points out the injurious effects of the English tariff on the industry of this country, and even on that of Great Britain, in a very clear and forcible manner. It will be found extracted below.

What could have induced Mr. O'Connell to resort to the expedient of counting the House out, as he did on the occasion, we are not informed, nor is it of much importance. But the thin attendance of members which it proves there was at the time, is a matter for serious consideration in this country. For if the exposure of abuses such as those which exist towards India by the exclusion of some of her most valuable productions from the British market, cannot secure the attendance of forty members of the House of Commons, it is full time other means were adopted to rouse the attention of the Legislature. More weighty representations of the evils its apathy to the interests of the country occasions, should be sent in from the quarters which suffer most. The right of petition might easily be resorted to for the purpose.—At present the merchants of Liverpool alone, are exerting themselves to secure the benefits of an equalization of duties to India. They, however, are opposed by the vast wealth and power connected with the West Indies, and if not exactly silenced, are overlooked and disregarded. But let them be supported by the Native and European commercial bodies of the three Presidencies, and the House of Commons could no longer—without the most flagrant manifestation of injustice—temporize, as they hitherto have done, with their very reasonable demands.—The parties we have mentioned, however, are not the only ones interested in this subject. A decreasing land revenue renders it of the utmost importance to Government to secure the best possible market for those commodities, the produce of the soil, from which its principal receipts are indirectly derived.

The local authorities, therefore, by representing in strong terms, the necessity for the equalization of duties sought for, with so little success at home, would be forwarding the objects of the Indian Government as much, if not more, indeed, than they would the interests of private individuals.—The subject at any rate, is of much importance, and deserves the consideration of both parties.

CALCUTTA.

The rumour that Sir Frederick will be left Commander-in-Chief on Lord William Bentinck's retirement gains ground,—not as an arrangement to be effected here—that could not be—but as a measure supposed to have been suggested in letters written to the authorities at home, and likely to be adopted by them.—*Calcutta Courier, October* 31.

Mr. Cutler Fergussson, according to a private letter, has resigned his seat in the Direction, and Captain Shepherd is spoken of as most likely to suceed him.

Sir Frederick Adam is daily expected in the *Ganges* from Madras; and the Governor General will follow in the *Curaçoa*. It is understood that this arrangement is in conformity with the recommendation of Lord W. Bentinck's medical attendants who are of opinion that his Lordship's health will be benefited by the more protracted voyage of the sailing vessel. We shall not be surprised, considering the winds which the *Curaçoa* must meet in the bay, if her arrival should be delayed till towards the end of November. We do not learn that his Lordship has any immediate intention of visiting the Upper Provinces again, as has been reported in one of the Mofussil papers.

A report is prevalent that orders are in progress from the home-authorities to allow invalid members of the services, under the usual certificates, to visit England with the same advantages now enjoyed in visiting the Cape, that is, with the full receipt of allowances. We shall be glad to find this rumour confirmed. Such an arrangement will be a real boon—a liberal and considerate act, which will deserve the gratitude of those who may affected by it.—*Ben. Hurkaru, Oct.* 31.

GAIETIES AT BATAVIA,

As yesterday was the anniversary of his Neitherland Majesty's birth-day, his Excellency the Governor General was pleased to give a most sumptuous entertainment to his Majesty's troops, accompanied with an illumination and a display of fire works together with a variety of very diverting feats. Preparations had been set on foot for some days past in anticipation of this Great Gala, which to say the least of it, was the most amusing thing that has occurred here for a considerable time. The little plain of *Veltafruda* was selected for this scene of festivity in the middle of which an enclosure was formed of bamboos for the security of pedestrians and the numerous candidates for prizes about to be distributed. At 4 P. M. the spectators commenced assembling, and in less than half an hour there was a prodigious mingled concourse of Natives, Chinese, and Europeans.

"All sorts of vehicles and vans,
Bad, middling and the smart;
Here rolled along a gay barouche,
And there a dirty cart!"

It was a complete Jubilee, and a sight worthy the pencil of an artist. There was indeed a glorious assemblage of the fair sex, whose presence of course very materially enhanced the enjoyment of the evening. Some of the brightest eyes in the world shot their thrilling rays from the gay vehicles that encicled us. Many a graceful form alighted from the carriages and mingled in the delighted crowd, through which they were seen to glide with all the elegance peculiar to the fairer sex.

"Delightful scenes!
When all around is gay, men, horses, dogs;
And in each smiling countenance appears
Fresh blooming health and universal joy!"

The sport consisted of various feats of strength and dexterity, in which the Dutch soldiers particularly distingnished themselves. Four very high and well greased poles whose tops displayed a variety of tempting prizes—such as silver watches, silk handkerchiefs, sarongs, and sundry other elegant or useful articles were visible far above the heads of the multitude, seeming to defy the exertion and skill of those who were resolved to reach them. But after many unsuccessful attempts even these difficulties were surmounted, and one by one the poles were soon stripped of their crowning glories and attractions. A poor Chinaman who had once nearly accomplished his object and was but within a yard of the prizes, was seized by his long tail of hair by his next neighbour on the road to heaven and made to slide down after him with all the celerity imaginable to his own infinite vexation and disappointment but the great amusement of the spectators, who hailed his descent with loud shouts and peals of laughter. "Good easy man," little did he think that "he counts too low, who counts beneath the skies." In fact, whenever a very subject happened to be uppermost on the ladder of ambition, he was sure to precipitate his follower with himself to the ground!

At either extremity of the plain were erected two Chinese *wyongs* or stages, where theatrical representations served to interest a great number of spectators. At the foot of the Waterloo Column stood the box of Punch and Judy, who entertained the juvenile portion of the company. Then there was to be seen at different parts of the field a parcel of geese hung up by the legs, whose necks were attempted to be cut off with swords by the cavalry soldiers *blind-folded!* This, I confess, was rather a cruel sport, but it was yet ludicrous to witness the many awkward and unsuccessful attempts that were made on the occasion. Among hundreds that attempted it, I recollect of only one individual having succeeded. Another amusing feature of the evening's sport was the attempt made by half a dozen blind-folded soldiers to seize another that was most fantastically equipped with cap and bells, who, by the sound of the latter, too frequently drew his pursuers upon him. Yet it was not an easy matter to catch him at all times; however, whenever they did succeed, they were sure to bring him to the ground with them, and more than once nearly suffocated their unfortunate victim. He who first seized the man usually got a very handsome tobacco pipe for his trouble.

There was another species of amusement that seemed to take amazingly. A soldier being placed in a buggy was dragged through an arch, from which depended a small keg with a ring attached to its bottom, into which ring the rider was to thrust a cane in the act of passing the arch. If he succeeded, he escaped a shower of mud and water, and secured a prize; otherwise he was sure to bring the contents of the keg upon his head by some awkward hit. At least forty-nine out of fifty failed in the attempt, and enjoyed a thick shower bath for their pains.

Various other equally amusing feats were likewise performed—such as crawling on all fours—playing at leap-frog—racing—leaping in sacks—and endeavouring to seize pigs well besmeared with grease "that could a tail unfold," &c. &c.

We had also a Javanese Mountebank, who performed some very extraordinary exploits to the wonder and delight of an admiring crowd. He sometimes kept himself suspended on a rope by *one foot* for several minutes, which were actively employed in devouring many bunches of plaintains and sundry other fruits and sweetmeats. At half past six the men were *drilled* to the tables that were laid on the open green in front of the beautiful palace of Veltafrada. Very nearly a thousand men sat down to do justice to the luxurious viands under which the tables groaned. Pyramids of fruit were raised at small distances, against which reclined a multitude of pipes, a Dutchman's greatest desideratum! Each individual was provided with two bottles of wine and a loaf of bread—so that His Majesty's health was not suffered to be drank in arrack, a soldier's usual allowance. It did one's heart good, to see these brave sons of Mars toasting bumper to their sovereign and His Excellency the Governor General. Some amusing songs, given with great spirit, added to the hilarity of the feast. While the dinner lasted, the militia band, consisting of natives, played some national airs, but our ears were afterwards better regaled, and our hears more exquisitely thrilled, by the more perfect and brilliant performance of the two European bands. In fact, the whole did credit to the liberality of the entertainer and the taste and judgment of the managers of the feast. The illumination, though not very extensive, was excellent and well conceived; but the fire-works were, I regret to say, unworthy of particular commendation.—*Batavia, August* 25.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 25TH.

EAST INDIA DUTIES.

Mr. EWART rose for the purpose of bringing forward his motion for equalizing the rates of duty on articles the produce of our Eastern possessions, with those levied on commodities produced in the other possessions of Great Britain. Last year he had made a similar motion; he now once more ventured to bring the subject forward, and should his present attempt be unsuccessful, he pledged himself to renew it session after session, till justice should be done to the inhabitants of our

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Eastern possessions, and to British manufacturers and consumers. His proposition was not unsupported by public documents of an important nature: several years ago a petition was presented to Parliament from several hundred inhabitants of Calcutta, praying for reduction of the duties on East Indian sugar and rum. The inhabitants of the East Indies expressed their conviction that the duties of all articles produced in that part of the world should be lowered to the same scale as the duties imposed on the productions of our other colonies. This proposition was backed by the recommendation of the committee which sat two years ago on the trade and commerce of India, and concluded its report by suggesting the propriety of opening the China trade, causing the East India Company to cease to act as a trading body, repealing the transit duties, and abolishing the discriminating duties which especially oppressed India as contradistinguished from our other possessions. The articles which principally suffered in consequence of these duties were sugar, coffee, tobacco, pepper, rum, whether sweet or otherwise, and timber. Sugar produced in the East Indies paid a duty of 32*s.* per cwt., while West India sugar was only chargeable with 24*s.* 3*d.* cwt. How was this distinction to be justified? Sugar was a natural product of Hindoostan and every part of Bengal, and capital and cultivation were only required to render it an important article of commerce. The cultivation was miserable, as might be expected from a people so little civilized, and the machinery for expressing the juice of the plant was of the rudest and most simple description. Having given the natives of this country the power of settling in India, it was an absurdity to refuse them opportunities of benefitting European and Indian commerce. But such opportunities were denied them by the discriminating duties of which he complained. The production of East India sugar had made no advance since 1810. See the increase that had taken place in the Mauritius since it was put on an equal footing with the Western Islands; the produce had augmented fivefold since 1810. It was a fact that the amount of East India sugar was not greater than the amount of native beet-root sugar grown in France. Meanwhile the produce of the West Indies was decreasing, and they did not now continue to send us a supply adequate to the consumption of this country. Not only were the excessive duties on East India sugar felt here and in Hindoostan, but they produced extensive mischief to the important trade of sugar refining. The trade of sugar refining was fast leaving our shores in consequence of the existence of those impolitic discriminating duties, which denied a sufficient supply of the raw material to our manufacturers. Now, it was the imperative duty of the house and the Government to feed our manufacturers, and to supply them with a sufficient quantity of one raw material. The next article affected by those discriminating duties was the important article of coffee. The duty on West India coffee was only 6*d.* per lb., while a duty of 50 per cent. or 9*d.* per lb. was levied on coffee the product of the East Indies. In fact for 50 years East India coffee had to pay a duty of 2*s.* He trusted that the time was fast approaching when such a system of injustice would be done away with. At present there was not a sufficient supply of the article of coffee for home consumption. In the last session the present President of the Board of Trade stated that the supply of the article of coffee was not sufficient for the consumption of Great Britain. Why under such circumstances, continue those discriminating duties? In the United States, where those duties were being constantly and properly lowered, the consumption of coffee had doubled in the course of the last five years. In fact, one individual in the United States consumed four times as much coffee as as an individual in this country Coffee, the produce of Jamica, which was consumed by the reach only, paid a duty of 70 per cent., while on Ceylon coffee which would be consumed by the poor, a duty of no less than 260 per cent. was levied. Was that right or just? It was difficult to discriminate the different kinds of tea, yet he saw with surprise that an attempt was made in the late act to discriminate them, in order to apply a graduated *advalorem* duty to each different kind. It would be much easier to discriminate the different sorts of sugar and coffee, and common justice called for such a distinction being made. The next article to which he had to call the attention of the house was tobacco. East India tobacco paid a duty of 3*s.* a-lb., while tobacco, the production of our North American colonies, was subjected to only a duty of 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. It was extremely unjust that the cheroots of the East Indies which were inferior in quality to the cigars of the Havannah, should be subjected to the same duty. Then came pepper and pimento. While the pepper of the West Indies paid only a duty of 5*d.* per lb., the black pepper of the East Indies was subject to a duty of 1*s.* per lb. The duty, in fact, as compared with the price of the article, was according to Mr. M'Culloch and others, no less than 500 per cent. The duty had formerly been 2*s.*, 6*d* and since its reduction to 1*s* the consumption of pepper had materially increased. The same was the case with rice. The next article to which he had to refer was rum. West India rum paid a duty of 9*s.* per gallon, while East India rum was subjected to a duty of 15*s.* per gallon. That was one of the articles referred to in the petition which he had presented from Calcutta, and certainly it was one of those cases that called loudly for a remedy The house having in its extraordinary generosity granted last year to the West India colonists 20,000,000*l.* in the way of compensation, they had no longer any right to demand the retention of this most unjustificable monopoly. He trusted that in the ensuing recess, His Majesty's Government would direct their serious attention to those unjust and unfair discriminating duties, and that in the next session of Parliament the just complaints of the East Indies on that head would be entirely removed. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving that the duties levied upon articles the produce of our eastern possessions ought to be reduced to an equality with the rates levied upon articles the produce of the other possessions of Great Britain.

Mr. O'CONNEL said that, before such an important question should be put, he wished to ascertain whether there was a house. He therefore moved that the house be counted.

The gallery was accordingly cleared and there not being 40 members present, the house was adjourned at 7 o'clock to this day.

JULY 4.

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES.

On this subject, rather than on the branch of which referred tithes, Mr. Littleton moved that the House do resolve itself into committee. He then went into a detail of the government plan for converting all tithe compositions into a land-tax, the deficiency to be made good out of the consolidated fund, repayable out of the funds at the disposal of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the land-tax being redeemable; and (as a bonus to the land-owner to induce him to redeem the tax) the redemption to be made at a rate of purchase considerably below the purchase of land. He concluded with a motion confirmatory of his proposition . . . Mr. Robinson said, that before he agreed to any charge upon the consolidated fund, he must see what would be its effect. Would it secure the peace of Ireland, and would it be repaid? . . . . Lord Althorp said the money to be advanced to the lay impropriators, which would be at the utmost but 20,000*l.* a year, had not been met in the plan developed by his right hon. friend; but supposing they were to lose it all—supposing this 20,000*l.* was to continue a charge upon the revenue of the country would it not be well expended if they were to secure peace and quiet in Ireland? . . . . Mr. O'Connell did not object to this enforcement of the 147th clause, but why take the whole fund? Pay the clergy out of it and abolish tithes; then their "if" would be substantial. When the vestry cess was taken off government said, There we have saved you 75,000*l.*, and now they were told it was only 35,000*l.*, when asked to pay it. The statement was false. What was the use of their clap-traps about peace in the House, with a war-cry bill proceeding in the other? . . . Sir Robert Peel said the sum lost to the consolidated fund would be 53,000*l.*, a year, and the tithe question would not be settled either . . . . Mr. O'Reily had no objection to England's paying all the tithes of Ireland . . . . Mr. Stanley objected to the resolution in the chairman's hand, and to the whole plan, because it would prevent the extinction of tithes by reception which was the great hope of Ireland. The resolution were impolitic and dishonest—(hear); they began on a system of plunder (cheers) and that too with the cowardice and craft of an experienced shoplifter (Cheers). It was a dexterous shifting of a pea and asking the spectators which thimble it under. When he was Secretary of State in Ireland in 1831; when people would hear of nothing but reform, he had called the attention of government to tithes, as property attacked not violence only but by fraud. He then suggested redemption and composition, instead of police and soldiery. The King's speech, the committee of 1832, and other steps toward the principle, had been taken, but now all was abandoned and lost sight of. (Cheers) . . . Lord Althorp was not astonished at the cheers with which his right hon. friend was received, for they justified his idea that his right hon. friend on the opposition benches would outdo his efforts in government. He was therefore not surprised when he heard his right hon. friend bandying the term shoplifter, petty larceny-men, timble-riggers and other similar expressions, for they, in reality formed the chief staple of an opposition speech, and his right honourable friend had used them with such astonishing dexterity as almost to warrant a suspicion that he had a private rehearsal of their effect. (Much laughter.) The immediate object of the government was undoubtedly to relieve the occupying tenant from the payment of tithes, and to fix it at the earliest possible period on the landlord. Now the measure before the committee did not depart in any way from the principle thus asserted. Let him remind his right honourable friend that if he, by a partial diminution of the funds of the church, gave greater security to the remaining portion of those funds, which otherwise were in danger of being wrested from the clergy altogether, he did not deserve so much the name of spoliator as of preserve, and in that position the government stood with relation to the church of Ireland . . . Mr. Hume moved an amendment to the effect that it was the opinion of the House that the surplus money to the credit of the ecclesiastical commissioners, arising out of the perpetuity funds, should be applicable to such purposes, connected with the settlement of arrears of tithes in Ireland, as the House should direct. . . . Mr. O'Connell said the present appropriation of tithes in Ireland was spoliation. Who received the tithes in England and the teinds in Scotland?—The clergy of the people. How would they act in either country if they had to pay tithes to a Catholic priesthood? Let this be applied to Ireland, and the whole question was before them. While England strove to impose on Scotland the burthen of tithe for an alien church, Scotland was a heart-burn and sore to England. That cause removed, she had become the ornament, the strength and dignity of England. Let the government take all the ecclesiastical revenues in its own hand, and pay out them the clergy that were wanted for the spiritual good of the protestant. . . . Mr. Lefroy said the shorter way would be to ask what right had the Protestants to the lands of Ireland? Why not restore them to the original and native owners? The proposition would be equally just. The present measure would serve the landholders, who could raise their rents one-fifth. It would serve nobody else. . . . . Mr. Lambert whould advise the government to offer the landlords 40 per cent. on the collection of tithe. . . . Mr. Shawe said it was absurd to say that one penny of the money to be taken out of the consolidated fund would ever be repaid (Hear, hear.) He had heard the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. O'Connell) last night, and he heard that which he made that night, and he (Mr. Shawe) believed that a negotiation was going on at that very moment between the government and the hon. and learned gentleman. (Hear, hear.) . . . Mr. Gisborne expressed his astonishment at the junction between the Tories and their new and able ally (Mr. Stanley.) He hoped the hon. member for Middlesex would withdraw his motion, and allow all the liberal party in that House to concur in the vote which they would give that night. (Hear.) . . . . Mr. Sheil said the cry of "the church is in danger" would not do. The country was not with the church; but was the country with the government?) Let the matter be tried. (Hear, hear, from all parts of the House.) Now was the time for the ministry to come forward with a bold and manly declaration on the subject of the church. The right honourable gentleman, the late Secretary for the Colonies, and the right hon. the late First Lord of the Admiralty, were eloquently silent in support of the Tories, yet the bill before the House only carried out the principles of those right hon. gentlemen when in office . . . Sir R. Peel said the present plan was stolen from the honourable and learned member for Dublin, and the object of the government now was to attempt to disfigure the child, so that the honourable and learned gentleman would not be able to know it; but he did know it. (Hear.) By the demolition of twelve bishops a fund had been created for "religious purposes" and the first of these was a payment to the Irish landlords. There was more in the proposition than appeared on the face of it, but there was not even the most obscure likelihood of its producing peace. . . . Lord J. Russell said the only way to get over the difficulty of tithes was to convert the payment into a money payment, transferred upon the landlords, but in doing so, they would be acting most unjustly if they did not make those landlords compensation for the additional burthens they took upon themselves. His view of the Church Temporalities Bill had always been, not that it was a final measure, but that it might form a precedent for any future measure. Upon this subject, and on the whole question with respet to church that property, he (Lord John Russell) knew there was no difference of sentiment amongst his Majesty's ministers. Let the right honourable members opposite occupy these the treasury benches for a few hardy and bloody winters of insurrection, dissatisfaction, and fanaticism, and they would alter their course—why did they now oppose the course of ministers?—for the shake of some distant hope that the religion to which the people did not belong might be instilled into them by means which must ever prove to be abortive . . . . Mr. Walker and Mr. Ellice supported and Mr. Christmas and Mr. Hodges opposed the bill . . . . Mr. Goulburn said it was misrepresentation to call it a Bill for the Relief of the Irish Tenantry . . . . Mr. Littleton said his right hon. friend (Mr. Stanley), who was himself a clever practitioner of legerdemain had accused him of following what was elegantly called "the timble rig." He would not reply to that accusation, except by referring his right hon. friend to his own tricks in that way. As to Mr. Shawe, he had said that the clergy of Ireland would not pollute themselves by accepting relief from the fund provided for them; in a month afterwards the Castle-yard was blocked with applications for relief. The only hope for the clergy was in this bill. The House divided—For the amendment, 71; against it, 354; majority, 283. For the original motion, 235; against it, 171; majority, 64.

BEAUTIES OF FORMAL JUSTICE.

The parties concerned in extorting money from Mr. Gee have been acquitted, the judges having informed the Jury that the indictment could not be sustained; and, after the objections stated to the indictments, it is difficult to conceive how the indictment could have been shaped so as to describe the offence and bring it under the cognizance of justice. This acquittal of notorious criminals is another example of the wisdom of our law and its technical niceties. No offender in this country need despair; for, no matter how certain the proof of his guilt, while there are pens to slip in the description of it he has excellent chances of escape. Sheen, who cut off his child's head, was declared not guilty; and a similar fortune has befriended the persons who caged Mr. Gee. They will now be tried merely for the assault. We quote the reasons of the judges for holding that the indictment could not be sustained and directing an acquittal.

A long argument took place upon the question whether an indictment under the act of 7 and 8 Geo. IV.. c. 29, sec. 6, could be sustained in a case where the person had not the property about him. Mr. Gee not having had the sum of 800*l.* about him, it was argued that the indictment could not be sustained.

Mr. ADOLPHUS, for the prosecution, contended that it was not at all necessary that the money should have been on the person of Mr. Gee; the question was, whether the prisoners, by menaces and threats, intended to procure the money from him, and whether this was not an assault with intent to rob him of the amount in question.

The JUDGE considered it necessary to stop the case on the objection, the indictment stating that the prisoners, by threats, &c. intended to take "from the person" of Mr. Gee not having the amount of 800*l.* upon him, Mr. Justice PATTESON therefore told the Jury that they could not find the prisoners guilty under this indictment, and they therefore returned a verdict of acquittal.

The prisoners were then indicted for demanding from Mr. Gee, with threats and menances, a legal security for the sum of 1200*l.* and an order for 100*l.* upon Mr. William Gibson, the banker, at Saffron Waldron.

Mr. ADOLPHUS stated the case on the part of the prosecution, which he said was founded upon the same act of parliament under which the last indictment was framed. He said that the present indictment charged the prisoners with obtaining, by menaces, a certain valuable security for the payment of money, and not for stealing money. Mr. Gee had the property in question in his possesion, and he (Mr. Adolphus) therefore contended that the taking it away by the prisoners brought them within the meaning of the Act of Parliament.

Mr. Justice PATTESON, after consulting with his learned colleague, said that there was an objection to the indictment. "The indictment stated that the persons used threats and menaces *with a view to obtain the security in question, but it appeared that they actually did obtain it.*

Messrs. BODKIN and LEE were heard in support of the indictment.

Mr. Justice PATTESON held, that as Mr. Gee never had the possession of the paper, giving up the securities, and as there could be no robbery where there was no possession, the indictment could not be sustained. A man could not be said to be robbed of property which, in fact, was not his.

Mr. Justice BOSANQUET concurred with his learned brother, that as Mr. Gee was never in possession of the notes, and, *as the paper on which they were written did not belong to him, the indictment must fall.* There was a difference in procuring money by duress, and procuring it by stealing.

The Learned JUDGE then told the Jury that, as the indictment could not be sustained, the prisoners must be acquitted. A verdict of Acquittal was, therefore, returned.

Seeing these things, the amazement is not at the frequent escape of criminals, but that their impunity is not more common. All rogues should rejoice and bless the laws under which they plunder, when an acquittal can be directed because the slip of paper on which when acquittal can be directed because the slip of paper on which an extorted order was written was not the paper of the constrained party—or because threats were described as used with the view of obtaining a certain instrument, which actually was obtained. Is the intention less criminal because it is carried into effect, and should not the intention be enough whether or not effect was given to it?—*Examiner, July* 13.

STATISTICS OF PARIS.

Two of the Appendices (Nos. 75 and 76) of the recently published 'Report on the Commercial Relations between France and Great Britain,' contain some very interesting information concerning the annual expenditure of the city of Paris, framed according to information which relates chiefly to the year 1826. We have reduced the francs to sterling money for the convenience of our readers; and, to render the article more complete, we have, from other sources, but equally drawn from official documents, prefixed the statistics of population and some other details, all of which refer to the same year, the estimated expenditure of which will be then given from the Report. We have occasionally stated the grounds on which the particular estimates are formed; and may generally mention that from the great attention which has been given to statistics at Paris, the returns from thence claim the utmost reliance. It is our earnest hope that the sense which begins to be entertained in this country of the importance and value of statistical facts will ere long produce similar information of equal accuracy concerning our own metropolis and the country at large; and that we shall not much longer be obliged to content ourselves with uncertain guesses and *possible* approximations.

The City.—Twenty-eight highways (routes royales) conduct to the capital, in which there are 1098 streets 33 cross-ways; 134 passages; 27 alleys; 119 alleys, not thoroughfares; 22 courts; 7 closes; 10 piazzas (cloitres); 22 bouvelards; 75 squares; 47 markets; 60 barriers; 49 quays; 8 wharfs; and 26,862 houses.

Population.—The last census, previously to 1826, was in 1817. According to the calculation of the births and deaths between that period and 1826, the capital, in the latter year, contained 89,905 inhabitants *, being 176,939 more than when the census was taken. These numbers includes 474 inmates of the hospitals, who belong to the suburbs or departments; but it applies solely to the inhabitants properly so called, independently of strangers, not domiciliated, and troops, which are continually varying. The number of births in Paris, in 1826, was 29,970; marriages, 7755; deaths, 25,341. Of the 29,970 children born, 10,502 were illegitimate; of whom 3366 were acknowledged by their fathers. Of the 25,841 deaths, 15,647 persons died at their own houses; 8669 in the hospitals; 643 in the military hospitals; 50 in the prisons; and the number of bodies deposited in the course of the year at the Morgue †, was 332. The number of accidental and violent deaths was 859, (636 males and 223 females,) including 357 suicides, 8 murdered, 2 executed. The number of suicides, attempted and accomplished, was 511, composed of 333 men and 178 women. The number of deaths by the small-pox was 240; and the number of children gratuitously vaccinated was 3047.

Occupations.—Of the 890,905 inhabitants of Paris, in 1826, 430 were high functionaries; 450 members of the judicial department; 1140 members of the Institute and of the University; 18,460 clerks; 47,000 students and scholars; 366,000 persons living on their income, or engaged in manufacturers or trades; 348,000 workmen or labourers; 90,000 servants; 77,220 paupers; 13,700 sick, infirm, and aged, in the hospitals; 19 858 foundlings; nearly 300 persons belonging to the police; 400 advocates; 114 notaries; 150 attorneys; 200 bailiffs; 150 lottery-clerks; 300 actors and actresses; 200 dancers, singers, &c.; 310 musicians; 1200 dancing-masters, music-masters, &c.; 1000 physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries; 500 painters and sculptors; 600 printers and engravers; 1257 priests and nuns; 47,000 widows; 74 bankers; 1671 clerks, &c., of the Post-office; 500 commercial agents, &c.; 38,000 shopkeepers; 12,000 door porters; 500 drivers of diligences and mail-coaches; and 4000 prisoners.

Expenditure.—Now proceeding to the Report, we find the expenditure of his great body of people stated as follows.—The taxes and other general expenses, common to all the inhabitants, amounts to 4,714,651*l.*; or 5*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* for each person. The items which constitute this large sum are not mentioned in the Report, but in 'Galignani's New Paris Guide' the following statement is supplied with a reference to the same year, and from manifestly the same official sources which the compilers of the Report employed. Registers, domains, stamps, and mortgages, 977,073*l.*; indirect taxes, 981,206*l.*; direct taxes, 941,249*l.*; postage, 231,154*l.*; lotteries, 328,027*l.*; customs, (salt not included,) 17,7°6*l.*; authorized gaming-houses, 435,416*l.*; proceedings in criminal cases, 9895*l.*; *escarte* (?) 3246*l.*; verification of weights and measures, 10,937; seal duty, 7914*l.*; interest of securities, 31,666*l.*; drawbac on salaries, 117,071*l.*; substitutes for recruits, 862 patents, 9480*l.*; funeral ceremonies, and chair churches, 39,583*l.*; interments, 39,583*l.*; universi penses, 31,666*l.*; one-tenth of the expense of th Printing-office, 9895*l.*; profit of the Bank o 288,958*l.*; seizures at the barriers, 3166*l.*; ci

* At a latter period, in 1829, the population estimated at 1,013,000.

† A place where persons found dead are owned by their friends.

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197,916*l.*; total under the head of taxes, &c., as given above, 4,714,651*l.*

We now return to the Report, and derive from it all our subsequent information on the subject of expenditure. *Rent* 3,166,666*l.*; or 72*s.* for each inhabitant. *Annual maintainence and repair of houses*, 791,666*l.*; or 18*s.* for each person. *Food*, 12,221,150*l.*; or 13*l.* 19*s.* for each. The several items of expence under this principal and interesting head are enumerated in the Appendix, No. 76, from which we are glad to obtain the ensuing details. *Corn.* The expenditure on food made from corn amounts to 19 per cent. of the whole expenditure on food; and consists of bread, 2,091,476*l.* or 46*s.* 5*d.* for each person; flour, various uses, pastry &c., 144,666*l.*, or 3*s.* 4*d.* for each; maccaroni, fecula, grits, &c., 72,833*l.*, or 1*s.* 8*d.* for each. *Meat of all kinds*, 22 per cent. of the whole being 2,712,567*l.*, or 62*s.* for each person. *Poultry and Game* 3 per cent. of the whole; being 363,635*l.*, or 8*s.* 4*d.* for each inhabitant. *Fish*, also 3 per cent. of the whole; being, for river or fresh-water fish, 24,342*l.*, or 6¼*d.* for each person. Oysters, and other shell-fish, 36,535*l.*, or 10*d.* for each; fresh sea fish, 176,284*l.*, or 4*s.* for each; salted sea fish, estimated at half the fresh sea fish, 88,142*l.*, or 2*s.* for each. *Eggs*, and the various forms of *Milk*:—7 per cent. of the whole expense for food, thus distributed; fresh and melted butter, 378,535*l.*, or 8*s.* 8*d.* for each inhabitant; eggs, 189,049*l.*, or 4*s.* 3½*d.* for each person; milk, whey, cream, and new cheese, 339,071*l.*, or 7*s.* 9*d.* for each person. *Vegetables and Fruit*, fresh and dried, estimated at one-fifth of the meat, 542,512*l.* or 12*s.* 5*d.* for each inhabitant, being 5 per cent. of the whole expenditure for food. *Various Articles* together amounting to 2 per cent. of the whole expense, thus:—Salt, 71,922*l.*, or 1*s.* 7¾*d.* for each inhabitant; dry cheese, 68,280*l.* or 1*s.* 6¾*d.* for each; olive oil, 71,250*l.*, or 1*s.* 7½*d.* for each; vinegar, 59,375*l.* or 1*s* 4*d.* for each. *Liquors*:—these form 27 per cent. of the whole expenditure for food, and are thus described:—brandy and cordials, 435,416*l.*, or 9*s.* 10*d.* for each inhabitant; wine, 2,704,611*l.*, or 61*s.* 6*d.* for each; cider and perry, 10,885*l.*, or 3*d.* for each; beer, barley, and hops, 201,875*l.*, or 4*s.* 10½*d.* for each inhabitant. *Colonial Produce*:—the expenditure on this class of articles amounts to 11 per cent. of the whole. The following are the details:—Sugar, and its various applications, 865,885*l.*, or 19*s.* 9½*d.* for each inhabitant. Coffee, 346,353*l.*, or 7*s.* 11*d.* for each; tea and cocoa estimated at one-tenth of the coffee, 34,635*l.* or 9½*d.* for each; spices, honey, &c., estimated at one-tenth of the sugar. 86,588*l.*, or 2*s.* for each person. *Water*, one per cent. of the whole; being 164,192*l.* or 3*s.* 9*d.* for each inhabitant. The total of these various sums expended on articles of food is as before given from Appendix No. 75, to which we now return.

The expenditure on *Clothing* is estimated at one-fifth of that on food, and amounts to 2,444,230*l.*, or 55*s.* 4*d.* for each inhabitant. *Fuel*, 1,674,375*l.* or 38*s.* 3*d.* each. *Lighting*, calculated according to the entries of oil, tallow, wax, candles, and the cost of 9000 tubes of gas at 62*s.* each, 689,580*l.*, or 15*s.* 8*d.* for one person. *Washing*, 1,246,875*l.*, being 28*s.* 6*d.* for each person. *Furniture*, renewals and repairs, estimating the annual expenses at one-fifth of the value of the furniture, 2,355,900*l.*, or 53*s.* 10*d.* for each inhabitant *Servants and Salaries*:—this item estimates that there are 40,000 male and 50,000 female servants of all kinds; 4000 male and 6000 female assistants, scrubbers, sick nurses, &c,; and 15,000 sempstresses: total 115,000, at 13*l.* 19*s.* average yearly wages or salary, [making altogether 1,593,227*l.* or 36*s.* 5*d.* for each inhabitant. Horses:—this head of expense includes the following items:—food, 827,29.*l.*; renewal and purchase of 4500 horses, at 23*l.* 15*s.* each, 106,875*l.*; shoeing and medicine for 21,000 horses, at 7*l.* 8*d.* each, 77,347*l.*: total of annual expenditure on horses, 1,010,641*l.*, or 23*s.* 3*d.* for each inhabitant. *Carriages and Harness*, maintenance and renewal:—this head of expense is distributed thus:—6000 carts and drays, at 5*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* each, 35,625*l.*; 2500 private carriages, at 19*l.* 15*s.* 10*d* each, 44,531*l.*; 5000 cabriolets, &c., at 7*l.* 8*s* 4*d.* each, 39,583*l*: total expenditure on carriages, &c, 119,739*l.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* for one inhabitant. *Cost of Conveyance, within Paris*: estimated, by the gains of 1100 hackney coaches, at 9*s.* 6*d.* a day 190,712*l.*; the gains of 1000 cabriolets, at 7*s.* 1½*d.* a day, 130,031*l.*; and the gains of 400 glass coaches, at 19*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* a year, 79,167*l.*; total cost of interior conveyance, 399,9 0*l.*, or 9*s.* 1½*d.* for each inhabitant. *Tobacco and Snuff*, 225,623*l.*, or 5*s.* 1½*d.* for each person. *Baths*, estimated at two river baths and two warm baths per inhabitant, 110,843*l.* or 2*s.* 8½*d.* for each person. *Charities in general*, estimated by the expenses of hospitals and asylums, 395,833*l.*, or 9*s.* for each inhabitant. *Presents*, calculated at 4*s.* per family, average for 30,000 families, 59,375*l.*, or 1*s.* 6*d.* for each inhabitant. *Theatres and Exhibitions*, estimated according to the tax levied upon the produce for the benefit of the poor, 245,417*l.*, or 5*s.* 7¼*d.* for each inhabitant. *Lyings-in Charges.* The births being reckoned at 29,000 yearly, the lyings-in are thus classified:—6500 are at hospitals, or by assistance rendered at residences; the expenses of the remainder are thus estimated:—7500 at about 12*s.* each, 4,453*l.*; 10,000*l.* at 31*s.* 8*d.* each, 15,832*l.*; and 5000 at 57*s.* each, 14,250*l*; total expenditure on lyings-in, 34,536*l.*; or 9½*d* to each inhabitant. *Nursings.* Of the 29,000 children born in the year, it is estimated that 5000 are nursed at the charge of the asylums; 9000 at a cost of about 80*s.*, and 12,000 at 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; which, leaving out of account 3000 children successively dead, makes a total of 130,264*l.* on this head of charge; or 2*s.* 11*d.* for each inhabitant. *Medical Aid.* It is estimated that 74,000 persons, or one-twelfth of the population, are sick at the expense of 2¼*d.* a day for drugs and medicines, making 267,180*l.* in the year, with a further sum of 138,590*l.*, estimated at one-half of the price of the medicines, paid in fees to physicians and surgeons: total expenses for medical assistance, 400,782*l*, or 9*s*, for each inhabitant. *Newspapers, &c.*, cost of subscription:—30,000 subscribers to the daily papers, at 55*s.* 5*d.* each, 83,125*l.*; subscriptions to reading-rooms, and to domestic and foreign periodicals, 35,625*l.*; total 118,750*l.*, or 2*s.* 8¼*d.* for each inhabitant. Thus the total amount of the annual expenditure of the city of Paris, on the objects of expense which have been enumerated, in the year to which the statement refers, was 35,388,774*l*; which gives 40*l.*; 8*s.* as the average annual expenditure of each inhabitant.—*Penny Magazine, June* 7.

MAHOMED ALI.

Much has lately been said of the extraordinary strides taken within a few years by Mehemet Ali; many have thought of him only as an ambitious tyrant and rebel, but few are acquainted with his real sentiments.

He declares that he does not alone consider the improvement of Egypt during his own life, but that one hundred years hence, when the inhabitants shall be instructed in very branch of learning, when the Turk and the Arab shall have thrown off ignorance, and vie with their European masters in science, when commerce and activity visit the whole population and when * timber of Egyptian growth shall be cut for the construction of first-rate ships, instead of sending, as they are now obliged to do, to foreign ports for the smallest spar, then shall history add that all these good things first took root in Mehemet Ali's reign. This is perhaps the only instance of a Turk making such a declaration, or even thinking beyond his own life; and that such is the case the writer can vouch, for it occurred one evening in conversation with the Pacha in his garden at Shoubra. Observe the strange and good change he has wrought in a few years amongst all the Mussulmans; he has enabled the Christian to travel with ease throughout every part of the country where he rules, and caused him not only to pass with freedom, but obtain respect, and even command service from those very men whom, but a short time since, a Christian could not approach without risk, (at the least) of degrading insult. These Mussulmans he has so completely changed as not only to make them submit to be taught, but to be actually commanded by Christian officers. With a desire of advancing such objects as I mentioned at the commencement of this letter, he first looked to England as an example, and for assistance. England was to him the model of every excellency, and the emporium of talent and industry. When he began to increase his navy, about three years ago, his first wish was to have some English officers, if only for a few years, to introduce our naval regulations into his service. That wish, with his high estimation of this country, was communicated to Lord Palmerston in the winter of 1831. The Pacha's expressions were to this purpose—that he desired nothing so much as to be on the most friendly terms with England above every other country, to have a respectable navy and some of his largest ships commanded by Englishmen, and that there was nothing in his power he would not do to obtain the friendship of England, and that in spite of the jealousy of France, he would open the canal of Suez to facilitate our communication with India. At Alexandria, if any British man of war came in, orders were issued at the arsenal to furnish them with anything they might require without payment.

The French more alive to their own interest than we are, allowed officers to enter the Pacha's service, but they had little chance of promotion while he held any hopes of British officers joining him: disappointed at last, he has now looked to France for that which England disdained to grant, and the French have now the advantage that was proffered by the ruler of Egypt to this country, and are we to suppose they will sleep over it?

Has not Egypt been for ages the object of almost every conqueror? Its value was well estimated by Alexander the Great: and had we not another instance of late years in Napoleon, whose first step in his scheme of grandeur was the possession of Egypt; but England has never thought it worth here while to consider it more than a place situated somewhere out of Europe and ruled by a despotic and ignorent Turk. This Turk is however spreading the march of intellect, and sending the schoolmaster so much abroad there, that we shall one day repent the slight now offered. In the commencement of instruction to the Arabs, how much better for England to have embraced the moral advantages offered, that the Arabs might acknowledge themselves grateful to England for their good change; * it will now be due to another nation.

There is now in Egypt, and lately made, Besson Bey, Clot Bey, Cerisy Bey, all French, and there is not one Englishman holding high rank there (although every honour was first offered to England). The first of these Beys is vice-Admiral, or, without perhaps exaggerating Commander-in-chief, for old Mutus Bey, the Admiral-in-Chief, is so quiet a man he will never thwart the other. Clot Bey is at the head of the Medical Department, Cerisy Bey, of the Arsenal; and they are all deserving men, who have faithfully discharged their duties to the Pacha. Hassan Bey, a Turk, brought up in the French navy, is made Rear-Admiral. French regulations are adopted for the service, and we may almost say there is a small French navy in Egypt. To this we may add, that the army has been drilled and disciplined by French officers; and there is a Frenchman, a General commanding a division of that army, who, although he has embraced the Turkish creed, is nevertheless a Frenchman. Here is then a pretty strong array of French power in Egypt, against which we may set one Englishman, the Consul-General, but he again can be met by the French Consul, who is an old hand and an intimate friend of the Pacha. England may again be at war with France, and in that case can we say Egypt is nothing? But Russia will ere long disclose her views. How are we now to prevent the Russians from possessing all Asia Minor, and ultimately extending her gigantic arms to India? Is it not possible that another rupture may soon break out between Mehemet Ali and the Sultan? Osman Bey, whom I supposed of being a rogue three years ago, has proved himself so. This man has deserted his patron, and has been received with marks of great distinction by the Sultan. This man has much in his power, because he was much in the confidence of his benefactor, and has consequently tenfold means of intriguing; he is decidedly hostile to the English, and favourable to the French. Osman Bey well knows the state of the Egyptian navy. Why may he not propose to the Sultan that some of his ships, should be officered and manned by Russians, and sent against the Pacha's? Why may he not propose such bribes to the Pacha's officers as may make some desert their standard? Why may be not urge the Sultan to reconquer Syria, aided by Russian soldiery? Why may not all these be effected without other Powers interfering? And lastly, why may not Russia come in and outwit Osman, Sultan, and all, and without trouble possess herself of that which we might have prevented by acceding in the first instance to the Pacha's requests?

By establishing a steam communication, through the Red Sea with India we are certainly doing much service; but that service should properly have been reserved for England alone, and by cementing the strongest friendship with the Pacha every advantage of that communication might have been exclusively England's; but can we suppose that, holding the the ascendancy the French do, they will not seize the communication thus offered to agitate, whenever it may suite them, the revolt of the Indian Princes against this country; and which, perhaps, may be still easier effected by the diminished power of "John Company?"

And is it, an event unlikely, that even France, so much our friend and ally as she is at present, may not in a short time, seeing how practicable it is to destroy our power in India, unite with Russia for that purpose? Are we to suppose that nothing can ever tempt France to break from this strong friendship that exists between the two great nations, this most extraordinary friendship, that all the rest of the world (and even many Frenchmen too) laugh at and compare to the loves, not of angels, but of dogs and cats? France has now possession of Algiers, and her power, extending on the Barbary coast to the estward, may in time creep into Egypt, and I again say, such a thing as France and Russia uniting to distroy our power in India is not impossible, in which much of their work is already accomplished by the ascendancy of the French in Egypt, and the navy of that conntry being commanded by Frenchmen; and we may yet see French ruling over Egypt, Syria, and Persia, while Russia carries her power over all Eastern Asia. These are, I confess, large ideas, but they may be realized; and the question is, how can England prevent them? An army of sufficient strength she cannot send, and her fleets can never prevent her enemies from marching over land.—*Times, July* 7.

* This would have been most clearly proved in the discipline on board ship.

AMERICA.

The purity of the republican form of government will no more bear treating than that of monarchy. The American senate has just published a string of resolutions, of which the following is the mildest:—"Resolved, that it is proved and admitted that large sums of money have been borrowed at different banks by the Postmaster-General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the business of the Post Office Department without authority given by any law of Congress; and that as Congress alone possesses the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, all such contracts for loans by the Postmaster-General are illegal and void." The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says—"The war department will have little more purity to boast of, the Indian department will prove to have been as bad as the Post Office, and that of the Land Office, *if possible worse!* The people are paying dearly for their delusion. Their credulity has been grossly insulted and betrayed, their interests sacrificed, and a moral pestilence is sweeping over the land. Energy and perseverance must now be applied to cleanse the Augean stable."—*Atlas, July* 13.

BEAU NASH.

A notice of Beau Nash, who is to figure as the hero of the new comedy at the Haymarket, may not be unacceptable to our play-going readers. A life of him, attributed, falsely we think, to Goldsmith, is now scarcely to be found, except on the shelves of the curious collector. The biographer styles, the Beau, in the words of "Cicero," the little king of a little people. Certain it is, he raised Bath from comparative insignificance to importance. He founded the Pump-room and Assembly-house, and was rewarded by the grateful corporation, whilst alive, with a statue, which was fixed, and yet remains, between the busts of Newton and Pope; and which circumstance drew from Chesterterfield what Byron would calls a "bone-cutting' epigram. Nash was, however, a character, an extraordinary jumble of good and evil, of mock importance and vulgar familiarity. He ruled the costume of his subjects, and has been known, on a ball night, to strip the Duchess of Queensborough of her white apron. Indeed, to put down aprons boots, and other external badges of slovenliness, he, wrote a play for the puppets, which was enacted by Mr. Powell and his party, then flourishing at Bath. Musicians, poets, books, dancing-masters, nay, even reformed highwaymen, sought him for their patron, for one Jack Baxter, a notorious offender and blackleg, dedicated to him, from Taunton goal, his autobiography. Nash forbade the wearing of swords at Bath, to prevent mortal encounters; and sedulously checked slander among his female subjects. His equipage was sumptuous, appearing in a chariot and six greys, with footmen and French horns. He always wore a white hat, and to apologise for the singularity, said he did it purely to prevent it being stolen. It is reported of him, that whilst playing at picquet, and overhearing a man exclaim, "Heavens, how happy would all that money make me!" Nash, who won the sum, put the money into the man's hand, saying, "Go and be happy!" It is this anecdote, differently related, in the Spectator. Nash was honored with the confidence of the great. Princes and Lords gave him snuff-boxes, and even Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough corresponded with him. Many are the instances of his philanthropy. Though he died comparatively neglected in 1761, at the age of 88, his qualities, good and questionable, were writ in English and Latin, by Drs. Oliver and King.—*Examiner, July* 15.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

CHARGE OF SHOPLIFTING AGAINST A YOUNG LADY.—On Wednesday *Miss Clara Mary Benson*, about 23 years of age, was charged with having stolen a gold seal from the stand of Miss List, in the Soho Bazaar.—The substance of Miss List's testimony was, that the young lady came to her stand and requested to look at some combs. While showing her the articles she observed Burrows, the porter at the bazaar, making signs to her, as she then supposed, with the view of directing her attention to the accused. The young lady looked at several articles, and in particular inspected a tray of gold seals, none of which appeared to suit her, and she left the stand and proceeded to another part of the bazaar. The porter, Burrows, immediately came up to the stand and told her that he had seen the prisoner put a gold seal into left hand glove; upon which she looked into the tray. and directly discovered that one of them was missing. In a few minutes afterwards the porter returned with the prisoner to the stand, and upon telling her that he saw her put one of the seals in her glove, she placed the glove on the counter saying "There," or someting to that effect. The young lady was then taken into the matron's room and searched, and a seal was found by Burrows in her parasol, which witness immediately knew to be her property.—The porter, Burrows, was examined, and gave a similar account of the transaction, except with regard to the prisoner taking off her glove and placing it on the counter, of which he said he had no recollection.—Mr. Phillips, who attended for the prisoner, subjected this witness to a severe cross-examination.—Mr. Phillips: Was any one else present when you found the seal in Miss Benson's parasol?—No, I believe not. The matron was at the door, and I think she must have seen me find the seal.—Mr. Phillips: Were Miss Benson's gloves searched when she laid them on the counter?—No, they were not.—Mr. Conant: But if you saw the seal put in the glove, and as you now state the gloves were not taken off, how came you to let her walk into the office without taking the precaution of first searching the gloves?—Witness: If I had searched her publicly, the circumstance would have created confusion, as there were many visitors in the bazaar. I did not, therefore search her gloves, because I wished to avoid the bustle of such a proceeding, but walked behind her to the clerk's office, and I looked out to see that she did not drop anything.—Mr. Phillips: Did not the matron desire you to be cautious in making the charge?—Yes, she did, as the young lady had the appearance of such respectability.—Miss List, in her cross examination, admitted that she could not clearly tell whether the prisoner took off her glove or not when brought back by Burrows.—The magistrates (Messrs Dyer and Conant) seemed to think the case one of considerable doubt, and accepted bail for the appearance of the prisoner.—Mr. Phillips said the accused could have no motive for doing what had been imputed to her, for she had a 5*l.* note in her pocket, and was living with friends of great respectability. It was stated that her mother was a lady of property, living at present in Bavaria.

MISCELLANEA.

STRAY STRAWS.—Doors should be hung on the side nearest the fire, whether they are in the same wall or at right angles with it, otherwise they will draw out the smoke every time they are used.—*Architectural Magazine*.....The Belgian races take place on the 22d instant.—*Sporting Magazine.*.....A lump of silver was obtained in the silver mines of Koningsburg, which is, perhaps, the largest ever seen. It weighed 7½ cwt., and is estimated at the value of 13,000 specie dollars.....A writer of the last century states that at Constantinople, the respect for printed books is so great that when people are sick they fancy they can be read into health again; and if the Koran should not be in the way, they will make shift with a few verses of the Bible, or a chapter or two of the Talmud, or of any other book that comes first to hand, rather than not read something.....Under the empire (says the *Corsoire*) we built barracks; under the restoration, churches; under the royalty of the people, prisons. At this moment three are in course of erection at Paris.

— The army of France is no longer that vast and terrible mass, which for so many years held the whole of continental Europe in thrall. The events of 1815 having proved too clearly the attachment of the old troops to their former master, they were nearly all disbanded, and their place supplied by fresh conscriptions. The government has the power of levying 60,000 men in the year. By a regulation, breathing still the republican spirit, one third of the officers must be raised from the ranks. The army in the year 1832, was on a very formidable footing. It amounted in all, including 19,036 officers, and 3794 children of soldiers; to 411,816 men. Of these, the infantry consisted of 9505 officers and 264,141 med; the cavalry of 2805 officers and 51,335 men; the artillery of 1190 officers and 32,594 men besides gendarmerie, engineers, &*c*.—The French navy, which, in 1791, amounted to seventy-four sail of the line and sixty-two frigates, lost half during the war; and those which remained having never ventured for many years to stir out, of port, lost all their experience and efficieney. At present, they have a show of thirty-four ships of the line, thirty-nine frigates, and fourteen corvettes; but it would probably be very difficult to fit out for sea any considerable part of this force.—*Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography.*

When Vestris was sent to prison by Louis XIV., for some unparalled enormity in the ballet, he exclaimed "This is the first time that our house has been embroiled with the house of Bourbon!" The house of the *Post* has repeated the same sentiment as to the House of Peers, but it has, with its characteristic loyalty, expressed a readiness to undergo any punishment, in submission to the privileges of the hereditary Legislature; and we think it must be mortified that its unparalleled enormity has brought upon it so very easily paralleled a punishment. Madame de Genlis says, that her mother was in the habit of beating her, and that she made it a point of pride to suffer the most lusty thumps without uttering a murmur or shedding a tear; till one day, perceiving in the course of a chastisement that the maternal arm had lost something of its vigour, she began to weep passionately. Her mother, surprised at having produced this novel effect, asked the cause, and the pious daughter explained:—"Your blows hurt me less than they used to do; whence I perceive, to my great grief, Madam, that you are losing the strength with which you have hitherto been blessed." The *Post* ought, in like spirit, to weep that its dear hereditary Legislature punishes, in its own instance, with so little vigour an unparalleled enormity, dangerous to the valued judicial authority of the House of Peers.—*Examiner*

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